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TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$4.25, medium, \$3.75, snappers, \$2.75.
Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.50 per cwt.; medium, \$4.62 1-2; snappers, \$3.25.
Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$3.75; snappers, \$3.
Dory handlining codfish, large, \$4.50; medium, \$4.12 1-2; snappers, \$3.50.
Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50; mediums, \$4.
Drift codfish, large, \$4.25; mediums, \$3.62 1-2.
Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75; snappers, \$1.25.
Pollock, \$1.50.
Hake, \$1.50.
Haddock, \$1.50.
Large salt mackerel, \$25 per bbl.
Fletched halibut, 10c per lb.
Salt herring, \$3.50 per bbl.
Pickled herring, \$4.50 per bbl.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.
Eastern cod, large, \$2.10; medium, \$1.75; snappers, 75c.
Western cod, large, \$2.15; mediums, \$1.80; snappers, 75c.
All codfish not gilled 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.
Hake, \$1.15.
Cusk, large, \$1.30; mediums, \$1; snappers, 50c.
Dressed pollock, 80c.; round, 90c.
Bank halibut, 25 1-2c lb. for white, 18 1-2c for gray.
Fresh herring, \$1 per bbl. to salt; \$2 per bbl. for bait.
Newfoundland frozen herring, \$2.75 per cwt.

Jan'y 6.

NEW YORK SALT COD MARKET

The New York market may be described as inactive but firm, due to small stocks and the influence of high prices at St. Johns and Halifax, says the Fishing Gazette. Reports from Gloucester are at hand to the effect that codfish trade there has been quite heavy and stocks are now small, but better than usual in quality.

The market for Lunenburg fish is weaker owing to the break in Porto Rico. Account sales to hand last week only give returns to shippers of \$5.50 per quintal on shipments arriving there during the past fortnight, says the "Maritime Merchant." The immediate effect of these reports is that local buyers have become extremely diffident about buying. Where they were willing to take a chance at \$6.25 at the beginning of this month, they are now quite shy about going in at \$6. It is hard to tell what the next change will be, but it is rather peculiar to find such a difference in the condition of values in the two different classes of fish, namely, "bank" and "shore." The latter are worth more today than for many years; in fact, one exporter said to us that in all the years he had been in business he had never paid so much for shore fish as he is paying today. St. John's, N. F., reports a shortage of 150,000 quintals, as compared with last year, which was an average year, and so with foreign markets very strong it may be that the rise in values will still go on. Whether the situation in Lunenburg bank fish will be relieved by the strong tone of the other quality remains to be seen; those who have laid in stocks of the former are no doubt hoping that it will, while those who have not would shed no tears of regret if they beheld a \$5 price for bank fish by the opening of the new year.

There was considerably less activity in the local fish market this week, and the price might be considered today \$6.50 for the highest quality of shore-cure. Every merchant in the city is taking fish from his dealers at this figure, but none of them seems anxious to buy from anyone else, says the St. John's "Trade." The fact that two or three large houses ceased buying a month ago, when the price ran over \$6.50, has led to kind of congestion, and there has been more fish available than the rest of the trade could handle. As usual, the independent dealer, who kept back his fish till now, is going to suffer. In some instances he bought fish at \$6.90 for which he is now seeking \$6.50, and can get that figure none too easily.

Jan'y 7.

STEAM TRAWLERS WERE ON DECK

Had About All Fish There Was at T Wharf This Morning.

Two steam trawlers, the Ripple and Spray helped out this morning's fresh fish supply at T wharf, both of these crafts landing fares of 35,000 and 40,000 pounds of haddock.

The shore fleet, comprising six in number, have small fares of haddock and cod, bringing up the receipts of the day to nearly 100,000 pounds.

Wholesale prices on haddock were quoted at \$4 to \$5 a hundred pounds, large cod, \$6 to \$7, market cod, \$3 to \$4; hake, \$3.50 to \$7 and pollock, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Steamer Ripple, 35,000 haddock, 400 cod.

Steamer Spray, 40,000 haddock, 400 cod.

Sch. W. M. Goodspeed, 6000 haddock 400 cod.

Sch. Flavilla, 6000 haddock, 100 cod.

Sch. Juno, 5000 haddock, 300 cod.

Sch. Mabel E. Leavitt, 1900 cod.

Sch. Emily Sears, 390 haddock, 2300 cod.

Sch. Belbina; P. Domingoes, 4000 haddock, 500 cod, 7000 hake, 3000 cusk, 300 pollock.

Haddock, \$4 to \$5 per cwt., large cod, \$6 to \$7; market cod, \$3 to \$4; hake, \$3.50 to \$7; pollock, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

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WHALES HERD HERRING.

Do Kindly Act For Fishermen Of Victoria, B. C.

From Prince Rupert comes the report that two huge whales have been engaged to herd the shoals of herring into that port for the benefit of the fishermen and the plan has met with such success that whales are to be used hereafter as the "sheepdogs" of the sea at the northern terminal.

The two whales display a lordly indifference to everything except herring, with the result that big catches are being made. Messrs. E. Mortimer, McDonald and Robinson are said to have first observed the efforts of the leviathans to corner the herring market in a rocky cove near Prince Rupert.

The whales drove the herring close to shore, and after opening their mouths to a wide angle they went through the shoal of fish at high speed, with the result that many of the herring were missing from the shoal. The gulls flying over the whales locate the leviathans and the fishermen instead of making long trips for their catch are now following the gulls, with the result that big hauls are the rule.

PACIFIC COD MARKET STRONG

The Western Canner says: "Very little codfish is arriving in San Francisco at the present time. It was expected that large arrivals would materialize by the end of the year. The codfish market as a whole is much better than it was a month ago. The surplus which threatened to make the trade a more than hazardous one has been reduced to such an extent that it can no longer be considered as an element of danger. Sales have been made that have been satisfactory to dealers. But there is a great deal of competition in the local field, and this is having a disastrous effect on prices. If this competition continues very long there is little likelihood that there will be any compensation for the sacrifices that are being made by dealers to overcome the surplus. Some of the codfish dealers are very pessimistic, and among them are the more important. These have expressed the opinion that the San Francisco market is completely demoralized and that conditions are in such bad shape that they cannot be remedied. Owing to the keen competition sales are being made without any prospect of profits. There is a total lack of stability of prices. Fluctuations are violent with a downward tendency. But the demand for codfish has been strong all along and at the present time the requirements for both foreign and domestic trade are such as to take care of the supply. Under such circumstances the codfish market is the exception to the general rule of supply and demand. Notwithstanding the peculiar situation of the codfish market all the companies engaged in catching the fish are going to continue sending out their vessels."

THE VIEW POINT.

How New York Fish Merchant Sees Dried Fish Market.

A New York fish merchant says: The situation on dry fish continues unsatisfactory and without any real improvement or indications of improvement. The temporary relief of markets that have been overloaded will not give an advanced value to codfish, but will only cause further consignments to keep these markets loaded because there is too much fish available for the time remaining between now and a new catch, to hold for higher or even well sustained prices as they are now.

Any dealer or jobber who is honest with himself and who owned any codfish or pollock or hake on January 1 could not reasonably inventory these stocks at cost, plus expense and charges, for the simple reason that the goods are not worth it, and there is no indication, no prospect of finding a market that will pay as much as the holder had to give for what he owns now. To attempt to force dealers, under these conditions, to continue to lay in supplies that are bound to lose them substantial sums, can only succeed with novices or those who have no memory at all.

Of course some fish may be sold, and doubtless some fish will be sold, but the fact remains that the present basis is false, so let those who are responsible for it, and the continuance of such a short sighted policy, take the consequences. No dealer can possibly buy now and expect a profit at present prices. Now, why should a fisherman or first hand think it was his bounden duty to bust his customer (for that is all it amounts to), and if the customer wants to be popular and easy here is the chance for him to go busted.

Trade is dull and weather is mild, all of which against even an average consumption of salt fish at this time of year.—Fishing Gazette.

FISH-NET FACTORIES.

But Few of Them Now Left in Holland.

As far back as the seventeenth century, it is said that Holland had a fleet of over two thousand smacks engaged in the herring fishery, and as a result of this activity the making of fish nets became one of the most important industries in the country.

The latest census of this industry shows, according to the London Globe, that there is now one factory in Scheveningen, where the first factory was established, with about ten hands; one at Apeldoorn, with about 250 hands; two at Goor, of which one is also a cotton mill, with about 630 hands; one at Leyden, with about 80 hands; and one at Gouda, with about 30 hands.

The factories at Scheveningen, Goor and Leyden make chiefly nets for the herring fishery in the North Sea; the Apeldoorn factory makes all sorts of fishing nets and lines, both for the anchovy and sardine fisheries, and for the herring and mackerel fisheries. The Gouda factory makes all sorts of fishing nets and lines.

At Sneek there is a rope yard, which mounts and finishes nets for games as well as for fishing purposes, and there are net works at Maassluis and Katwijk. In addition to the large factories, there are many small ones, where hoop nets and fishing tackle are made by hand.

Portland Fish Notes.

The fish arrivals at Portland Friday were: Topsail Girl, 14,000; Fannie Reed, 10,000; Albert D. Willard, 5000; Dercas, 5000; Crusader, 2500; Laco-nia, 2000; and the Bernie and Bes-sie, 3000.

The only fishing craft making port Saturday was the steamer Alice, which brought in about 3000 pounds of mixed fish. Capt. George Rice, her skipper, reports it still blowing hard outside, but managed to secure a small catch which netted him a good price.

Jan'y 7.

NEWS FOR THE LAKE FISHERS

Capt. Max Moore, of Port Huron, Mich., reports good hook and gillnet fishing and that large catches are being made. He claims the largest catch of the season, with Capt. E. D. Purdy, a close second.

Mr. Hoyt, who purchased the tug Lillie and May from the Cleveland Fish Co., has found her to be all that Capt. Woods, of Cleveland, Ohio, described her to be.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 1.—The situation at this center relative to present and future business looks as if fish dealers would eventually meet their losses in twine and fishermen's wages. Granted that there was a great loss in nets and fish at all Ohio ports, there now seems to be a counter-balancing in the higher prices and careful handling of frozen stock. One dealer here offered a \$1500 order, including cheap summer frozen, at a top notch price, one variety only seemed to meet going prices, so the offer was declared of with mutual satisfaction and this alone indicates the tone of the market.

All boats are laid up and no fishing is being done at this port. On every side it is learned of the great loss of twine to the eastward and the product which dropped through the nets or was otherwise unsaleable on account of being in the water too long a time. One manager says there never was such a haul of fish off Ashtabula, but not a pound could he send to Cleveland. Another says that fish and twine dropped away as they tried to haul it aboard, hence the fall fishing was a great loss.

The Buckeye Fish Co. laid off and settled up with all hands on Saturday last. The captains and engineers don't know whether their services will be required in the future or otherwise. The casual report is that the Armour Co. will take over this large freezing capacity and hold it exclusively for the purpose of an adequate fish supply towards its recently acquired local retail trade, but there is no immediate means of proving this.

The bay is frozen over at Erie, Pa., and several of the fish tugs have broken through the ice in order to go to Ohio ports to be able to get the advantage of the early fishing next spring.

The fish tugs, Ames and Driscoll, with their crews, returned from Fairport to Vermillion, O., on Christmas eve. These tugs were very successful in recovering most of their own and several abandoned nets since the close of the season.—Fishing Gazette.

January 7.

CAPT. FRANK NUNAN HAS HIS SAY

And As Usual It Is Of Much Interest To Fish Men.

Jan'y 7.

TRY TO BREAK FISHERS STRIKE

Whole Crew Put Quietly on Halibut Steamer at Seattle and Sail.

Slipping away quietly some time last Thursday night, with a crew of fishermen obtained from unknown sources, the halibut fishing steamer Chicago, owned by the Chlopeck Fish Co., has sailed from Seattle for the fishing banks in an effort to break the halibut fishermen's strike, which has tied up every fishing steamer on Puget Sound, and sent the price of halibut soaring above 10 cents a pound to the great profit of the independent gasoline power fishing craft. Officers of the Chlopeck Fish Co. declined to state whether the Chicago got her crew in Seattle or picked them up after leaving Seattle. Fishermen who have been on the watch declare that no crew boarded the Chicago at Seattle, unless they were spirited aboard during the night from some launch or tugboat. The Chlopeck people say that the Chicago had gone fishing with a full crew aboard, and would say no more about it. Since the strike of fishermen on the steam craft began two months ago, the half dozen halibut steamers have been tied to their docks at Seattle and at Tacoma, while the companies owning them have bought their halibut from the gas schooners, and paid fancy prices for them. The trip of the Chicago is the first step taken to break the strike, the fishermen's union being strong. Meanwhile the fishermen on the gas boats, who fish on the co-operative plan, sharing the profits of each trip, have been reaping a harvest, and the union fishermen on strike have had high hopes that the success in tying up the steam craft would soon result in winning their claim for higher pay. They want wages which will give them somewhere near as large a return for their work as the independent fishermen get. The Chicago will fish on the usual banks off the Southeastern Alaska Islands. Meanwhile, it is said, other companies are laying plans to get their steamships away with strike breaking crews, in an effort to beat the strikers and establish an open shop on all steam-fishing vessels.

The following communication from Capt. Frank A. Nunan of Cape Porpoise, for years one of the leaders of the market fishing fleet, will be read with a great deal of interest by all engaged in or in any way connected with the New England fisheries. The captain touches upon subjects which are and have been for some time among the chief topics of conversation among fishermen and vessel owners generally. He says:

To the Editor of the Times:—We are commencing the New Year and our fresh fish industry is changing very fast and I ask, is it changing for the good?

I want to write a few lines and I hope it will set someone thinking.

Let us go back about 10 years, when the sloop Annie Lane came from Gloucester down to Boothbay, Maine. The captain gave a lobster fisherman a few dollars to tell him where the shoals were and the best places for codfish. The cod nets were placed on the best fishing spots and in 10 weeks the crew shared twelve hundred dollars each. The amount of fish landed was enormous for a small boat and nearly all the fish went to salt. Other boats came and the natives who had been getting a good living with hook and line, demanded protection. A law was made, after the fish were gone, to prohibit cod nets inside Seagun island, and is anyone sorry that law was made?

Nature with the aid of a U. S. fish hatchery at Boothbay may in 15 years more bring the fishing back.

Think of one cod net boat destroying what it takes 25 years to bring back. What a beautiful sight to see those old men come into Five Islands with those handsome codfish!

I for one wish that law took in the whole coast of Maine inside the three mile limit, haddock and cod nets and the quicker it is made the better.

It will help some and protect the bays of Maine, also be the beginning of other laws to protect the shore fishing.

Can anyone say that cod nets have not destroyed the fishing in Ipswich Bay? Twenty-five years ago my father went in Ipswich bay and caught a trip of salt codfish. Try it now. Fifteen years ago one of the best

places to make a good winter's work was off Plymouth. Can anyone say that cod nets have not destroyed the fishing there? A few weeks ago I was talking with a friend who said, "Yesterday we hauled 40 nets and got five fish."

And now we have the haddock nets; great to catch fish when spawning. Three years ago it started in Portland, brisk, and for two years, in the spring the nets caught lots of fish.

Last year there was no money made, the men hardly getting enough to pay expenses. Gloucester seems to be a larger field, but it will surely spoil the shore fishing in a short time.

Nets are handed down to us, from the Sea of Galilee, but they should not be put in the water March, April and May. I have been on West Jeffreys day and day the past two months and not seen one shore boat. Just think of it. Lots hauled up for the winter. Men gone south and west.

I believe a large number would come back could we do away with the steam trawler and haddock nets.

What a good paying piece of property a boat is when the crew is making good money.

We hear it whispered loud that three new steam trawlers are coming in April. What does it mean?

Does it mean that the Bay State Fishing Company has word from Washington that nothing is going to be done?

It is whispered still louder that the Bay State Fishing Company has a fish store on Commerce street. Think that over.

One buyer says, "We must have the fish," and ended up with, "Why don't you build a steam trawler?"

The fishing boats supplied the market before they came and could do it now if every man has an equal chance. I will quote from one of our popular men. "American industry is not free as once it was free; American enterprise is not free; the man with only a little capital is finding it harder to get into the field, more and more impossible to compete with the big fellow. Why? Because the laws of the country do not prevent the strong from crushing the weak," and lots more.

I hope some one else will write on this subject.

Don't let the one fish company have the fresh haddock business without a good fight.

FRANK A. NUNAN.
Cape Porpoise, Me.

Jan'y 7.

RECEIPTS HERE CONTINUE LIGHT

Gill Netters Are Bringing in Smaller Fares--Shore Boats Land a Few

A few off shore boats and the gill netters comprised the fresh fish receipts landed here since yesterday's report, small trips being the rule.

In addition to yesterday's shore fleet, sch. Frances J. O'Hara, Jr., landed 4000 pounds of fresh fish at the Fort yesterday afternoon, which sold to Anthony Cooney & Company.

The gill netting receipts were rising of 70,000 pounds, the largest fares being steamers Sunflower and Mariner with 3000 weight apiece. The entire receipts of yesterday were shipped to Boston on this morning's boat.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.
The arrivals and receipts in detail

Steamer Ethel, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer George E. Fisher, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Mary L., gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Gertrude T., gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Geisha, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Little Fannie, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Harold, gill netting, 700 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Mystery, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Mariner, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer R. J. Kellick, gill netting, 2200 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Bessie M. Dugan, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Lorena, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Sawyer, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Robert and Edwin, gill netting, 1800 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Mary F. Ruth, gill netting, 1800 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Nashawena, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Frances J. O'Hara, Jr., shore, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Ibsen, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Alice, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Eagle, gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Naomi Bruce, gill netting, 1800 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Rough Rider, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Margaret D., gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer F. S. Willard, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Prince Olaf, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Nomad, gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Bethulia, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Venture, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Philomena, gill netting, 600 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Seven Brothers, gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Hugo, gill netting, 1600 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Sunflower, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Anna T., gill netting, 1800 lbs. fresh fish.
Steamer Evelyn H., gill netting, 900 lbs. fresh fish.

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**CANSO FLEET
IS DOING WELL**

**Fine Weather Helping Great-
ly—Catch New Year's
350,000 Lbs. Haddock.**

Fishing along the coast of Canso, N. S., continues good, the mild weather during the season having been very favorable and if the season continues favorable, some record winter catches are anticipated.

The Times correspondent at Canso reports the receipts on New Year's Day as the biggest of the season, as follows:

	lbs. had- Dories.	dock.
S. Hurst	1	6,000
J. Meagher	1	5,000
J. R. Lumsden	3	13,000
Jacob Manuel	2	10,000
Stmr. "Wren"	7	22,000
S. Snow	1	2,000
Sandy Meagher	2	11,000
E. Kavanagh	3	10,000
D. Walsh	1	3,000
J. Berrigan	3	10,000
Frank Lohnes	4	17,000
George Ryan	2	9,000
Martin Meagher	3	8,000
John Kennedy	2	7,000
L. Munroe	2	4,000
T. Fanning	2	7,000
H. Kavanagh	2	8,000
A. Feltmate	2	8,000
R. Mosher	2	6,000
C. Mosher	3	11,000
J. Sinclair	1	4,000
P. Ryan	1	5,000
J. Grady	1	5,000
Wm. Shrader	2	8,000
F. Hawes	3	10,000
F. Ryan	1	4,000
E. Hearn	2	9,000
C. Rhynold	2	4,000
J. Lukeman	2	6,000

In addition to these boats some 30 dories fishing off the Harbour entrance landed from 1000 to 3000 pounds each, making the total landing of the day in the vicinity of 350,000 pounds. These were distributed among the buyers as follows: Maritime Fish, Corporation, 140,000 pounds, North Atlantic Fisheries, 85,000 pounds, Matthews & Scott, 50,000 pounds, A. Wilson & Son, 50,000 pounds.

EXPERTS SUCCEED.

**In Propagating Clams From Trans-
planted Seed at Block Island.**

Experts under government supervision have succeeded in propagating clams from transplanted seed, and at Block Island, where experiments on a large scale have been in progress for some time, the birth of the spawn from clams sown is now a matter of fact. Young clams, not as large as peas, have become visible, attesting to the success of the experiments and making possible the breeding of clams from transplanted stock and a consequent reduction in the cost of living.

In the last summer 10,000 bushels of clams, transplanted from every known bed of the Atlantic coast, were imported to Great Fresh pond and sown along its beaches under expert supervision.

The experiments have been conducted along a four-mile stretch of shore front, unique in its location, Great Fresh pond being originally a fresh water lake fed by springs from beneath its bed. Some years ago an outlet was cut through the pond, opening it to the influx of the ocean water, which has come to be diffused through it. A breakwater, however, protects the pond and shore from ocean storms. It is situated 12 miles from the mainland, out in the ocean. Neither oysters nor clams have ever before grown there.

Porto Rico Fish Market.

During the week under review market conditions have remained practically unchanged, clearance sales are being made to work off inferior stocks and these keep down the value of regular goods. Receipts are light, and if they so continue for some time, we ought to see an improvement right after the holidays. On the basis of recent sale we quote for fairly good fish: Codfish, \$25 to \$26 per cask of 450 lbs.; pollock and haddock, \$21 to \$22 per cask of 450 lbs.—Reported December 24, 1912, by S. Ramirez & Co., San Juan, Porto Rico.

Fulton Fish Market Notes.

Business last week was fairly good in the salt water fish market, considering that the market was closed on New Year's day, says the Fishing Gazette. High prices prevailed as a rule, as the supply of most varieties of fish was scarce. Pollock was an exception during the entire week, and codfish was plentiful on Thursday, something like 18,000 fish reaching the market on the smacks.

The quotation on haddock was 6c up to Friday, when some sales were made at 5c.

Western white halibut brought 18 to 20 cents during the entire week. Chesbro Bros. had 10,000 pounds on Thursday. There were no Eastern white halibut in the market.

Six to 7 cents per pound was the quotation on steak hake on Monday and Tuesday. On other days sales were made at 5 to 6 cents.

During the first half of the week market cod sold at 6 to 7 cents. On Thursday the price was 4 cents, and on Friday 3 to 3½ cents.

Steak cod was 9 to 10 cents up to Tuesday. On Thursday the price dropped to 8 cents, and on Friday there was a further decline of 1 cent per pound.

Pollock sold at 3 cents up to Tuesday. On Thursday and Friday the quotation was 2½ to 3 cents.

New Provincetown Craft.

The Verna and Esther, latest addition to the Provincetown, Mass., fishing fleet, arrived Monday. This able looking craft was built by Charles Ward, Kennebunkport, Me., for John O'Neil and will be commanded by his son, Capt. George R. O'Neil, 2d. The boat will be used in general fishing work. Dimensions 44.6, 10.2 and 4.8 feet, length, width and depth, respectively; tonnage, 12 gross, 6 net. A second boat is contemplated for William O'Neil, a brother, and if constructed will be approximately 6 feet longer and correspondingly wider than the Verna and Esther.

AFTER BLUE-BLOODED SNAILS.

**Philadelphia Will Send Scientist to
Hawaii For Them.**

The Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences has decided to send Dr. H. A. Pilsbry, their curator for "blue-Hawaiian Islands to search for "blue-blooded" snails, says the New York Herald.

Dr. Pilsbry believes that since the Hawaiian Islands are so far from the mainland it will be possible to find greater varieties of these snails, since they are not devoured there to any great extent by rats and other animal foes.

These mollusks are better known as tree snails. They are said to exert a wonderful influence on certain animals and this will be a subject of investigation.

Foreign Salt Mackerel.

A few sales of Norways and Irish were made during the week to the jobbing trade, says the Fishing Gazette. The tendency is still firm on most counts, but Irish fall pack was inclined to be easy on the 400 or 500 counts. The report of shipments from Liverpool, week to December 23, gave total to all ports 574 bbls., of which 99 went to Boston, the count being 350 to 400. The stations along the Irish coast reported poor fishing. The mackerel landed on the Irish coasts during November, 1912, was reported as amounting to 14,432 bbls., valued at \$40,430, compared with 3,544 bbls., valued at \$15,670 in November, 1911.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Senator Saulsbury, Georges handlining.

A large fleet of vessels which sailed from here this morning, returned to port on account of the weather.

Jan'y 8.
**DEARTH OF FISH
HERE TODAY**

**Heavy Sea Running Outside
and Most of Gill Netters
Came Back.**

Although the storm which started in yesterday afternoon has been moderate on land, it kicked up a nasty sea outside, so that many of the gill netters were unable to pick up their nets at all yesterday.

This morning, a mountainous sea prevailed off shore. The steamer City of Belfast which went down by the Point about 10 o'clock this morning seemed to get the full force of weather and did considerable pitching. On account of the rough weather outside, most of the gill netters were forced to return again to harbor. At noon, steamer Bessie M. Dugan and sch. Little Fannie of the gill netting fleet put back to port.

Not an off shore arrival is reported during the past 24 hours, the only fresh fish receipts being secured from a few of the gill netters that managed to haul some of their gear. The receipts were chiefly pollock, although steamer Nomad had about 2000 haddock out of 4000 pounds of mixed fish and steamers Margaret D. and George E. Fisher 2000 and 1500 pounds each of cod. Haddock and cod were much in demand at T wharf, Boston this morning and brought gilt edged prices, consequently, these crafts will realize a good day's work.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Str. Quoddy, gill netting, 1300 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Margaret D., gill netting, 2000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Prince Olaf, gill netting, 800 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Evelyn H., gill netting, 500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Ethel, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. George E. Fisher, gill netting, 1150 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Mystery, gill netting, 1300 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Robert and Edwin, gill netting, 1600 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Bessie M. Dugan, gill netting, 600 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Sawyer, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Mary Ruth, gill netting, 3000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Philomena, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Nashawena, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Geisha, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Nomad, gill netting, 4000 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. F. S. Willard, gill netting, 300 lbs. fresh fish.
Str. Mariner, gill netting, 1000 lbs. fresh fish.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$4.25, medium, \$3.75, snappers, \$2.75.
Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.50 per cwt.; medium, \$4.62 1-2 snappers, \$3.25.
Eastern halibut codfish, large, \$4.50 mediums, \$3.75; snappers, \$3.
Dory handlining codfish, large, \$4.50 medium, \$4.12 1-2; snappers, \$3.50.
Georges halibut codfish, large, \$4.50 mediums, \$4.
Drift codfish, large, \$4.25; mediums, \$3.62 1-2.
Cusk, large, \$2.25; mediums, \$1.75 snappers, \$1.25.
Pollock, \$1.50.
Hake, \$1.50.
Haddock, \$1.50.
Large salt mackerel, \$25 per bbl.
Fletched halibut, 10c per lb.
Salt herring, \$3.50 per bbl.
Pickled herring, \$4.50 per bbl.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.10 per cwt.
Eastern cod, large, \$2.10; medium \$1.75; snappers, 75c.
Western cod, large, \$2.15; mediums \$1.80; snappers, 75c.
All codfish not gilled 10c per 100 pounds less than the above.
Hake, \$1.15.
Cusk, large, \$1.30; mediums, \$1.15 snappers, 50c.
Dressed pollock, 80c.; round, 90c.
Bank halibut, 25 1-2c lb. for white 18 1-2c for gray.
Fresh herring, \$1 per bbl. to salt; \$2 per bbl. for bait.
Newfoundland frozen herring, \$2.75 per cwt.

Jan'y 8.
**MAINE AND
THE MACKEREL**

Maine fishermen are expressing the belief that unless all signs fail the coming year will show a return of mackerel to the Maine coast, and thus revive an industry that has been on the decline for years. As an industry mackereling has not been a success along the Maine coast for several decades. It is confined almost wholly to the coasts of these five counties, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Cumberland and York. According to the latest report of the Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries, the year 1908 was the most profitable of the decade, when 302,800 pounds were caught, at a value of \$22,449. The following year the catch was greater, amounting to 345,200 pounds, but the value was less, amounting to only \$21,905. That the mackerel fishery of Maine has declined is unquestioned. But mackerel possesses odd habits and no two years ever show them the same. In the old days all the mackerel men fished with hand lines, for seines were unknown. A mackerel schooner would carry several dories, and when a school of fish was sighted the dories would be slipped overboard and manned by their crews. Each man used two lines, and it has often been told that the fish would bite without having the hooks baited. The mackerel always used to be considered free-biting, but those days have passed.

According to history, the mackerel fishery reached the highest figure it had ever attained in 1831 up to that time. In that year the catch of Maine reached the unprecedented figures of 332,548 barrels. That catch marked the high tide in figures for many years to follow, as the fish began to go elsewhere. A decline of 20 years was experienced, and then there came a change with an increase in the catch until the year 1880, when the largest catch of mackerel in the history of the state was secured, amounting to 400,000 barrels. Since then there has been a falling off in the catch until the past four years, when there has been a tendency of the fish to come back. The seiners which have made the big hauls of the fish along the coast in the past two seasons have been those which gained for all kinds of fish. Most of these boats are large, schooner-rigged power craft, carrying gasoline engines able to drive them against a head tide at a lively rate. These seiners cruise up and down the coast and head for a school of fish, whatever it may be, as soon as sighted. As the school is approached, the dories are launched and surround the fish with the seine, and then it is hauled up and its load dumped on the deck of the vessel. While the catch may be bigger than under the old system, the work has nothing of the element of sport, such as was experienced by the hand liners. The last big schools of mackerel which struck in on the Maine coast hung about Monhegan Island in the latter part of July, 1911, and were about there for several days, while they loitered along the entire Maine coast for several weeks. During the time the seine boats devoted their time entirely to mackereling, as a good catch of those fish was worth several hauls of herring for sardine factories.

Jan'y 8.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Fannie E. Prescott was at Shelburne, N. S., last Friday for shelter with 20,000 pounds of fresh fish on board.

Sch. Ingomar was at Liverpool on the same day and cleared for fishing.

Sch. Henry M. Stanley formerly of this port is on her way here from Bay of Islands with a cargo of herring. She cleared from Canso last Friday.

Sch. Hiram Lowell sailed from Bonne Bay, N. F. on December 28 with 1291 barrels of salt herring for Bucksport, Maine.

A Great Fishing Port.

Boulogne ranks among the great fishing ports of the world. At that port the old-fashioned fishing smacks are being rapidly replaced by steam trawlers ranging from 60 to 600 tons. Many of the smaller fishing boats are being equipped with gasoline motors. The value of the catch in 1911 was \$4,897,160, an increase over 1910 of \$512,880.

Good Stock.

Sch. A. Platt Ansony, Capt. Wallace Bruce, stocked \$1550 from her recent haddocking trip.